

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 18, at line 11 as shown below:

With reference now to Figures 15 - 19, an automotive outside rearview mirror assembly 77 according to an embodiment of the present invention is shown. The glass in a particular area of a planar main mirror 76 in which a blindzone viewing auxiliary mirror shall be mounted can be cut out. For example, the glass in the upper and outer quadrant of main mirror 76 can be removed, as illustrated by Figure 15. Figure 16 shows an auxiliary blindzone mirror 78 inserted into the cut-out region of main mirror 76. The auxiliary mirror 78 is shown in greater detail in Figures 17, 18, and 19. The auxiliary mirror 78 can be a convex mirror designed to be semi-recessed below the plane of the surface 84 of main mirror 76. For example, approximately half of convex surface 80 lies below surface 84, while the remainder of convex surface 80 lies above surface 84. Of course, it is fully contemplated that the auxiliary mirror 78 can be fully recessed such that the convex surface 80 lies on or below the plane of surface 84 of main mirror 76 (as shown in Figures 26-28). Auxiliary mirror 78 is preferably injection molded. However, other methods known in the art for manufacturing auxiliary mirror 78 can be employed without departing from the scope of the present invention. A reflective coating 81 is then applied to surface 80. A [[rim]] lip 82 can be formed around the convex surface 80 to engage the surface 84 of main mirror 76. An adhesive may be used to attach [[rim]] lip 82 to main mirror 76. Figure 19 is a sectional view taken along line 19-19 of Figure 17 showing more clearly the contour of the convex mirror surface 80 above and below the plane of the surface 84 of the main mirror 76. Again, a skirt 83 (best shown in Figures 18 and 19), can be formed on the [[rim]] lip 82 to avoid undesirable reflections of the auxiliary mirror 78 in the main mirror 76. Moreover, a recessed ledge 85 can also be used for adhering auxiliary mirror 78 to main mirror 76.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 19, at line 4 as shown below:

[[Rim]] Lip 82 is depicted in Figure 17 as having the same width around the perimeter of convex surface 80. In practice, the width of [[rim]] lip 82 can vary at different segments around the perimeter of auxiliary mirror 78. The width of [[rim]] lip 82 can be especially dependent on the position of auxiliary mirror 78 upon the surface 84 of the main mirror 76. The [[rim]] lip 82, for example, may be very narrow at the outer edge, as shown in Figure 16. As another example, the lip may only extend around a portion of the perimeter of a convex surface of an auxiliary mirror as is shown in Figures 20-25.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 19, at line 20 as shown below:

Referring to Figures 20 - 22, an automotive outside rearview mirror assembly 86 according to an embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. The mirror assembly 86 is generally comprised of a glass main mirror 88 and a convex auxiliary blindzone viewing mirror 90 mounted in a case 92. Auxiliary mirror 90 can differ from the auxiliary mirror 78 of Figure 16 by not requiring a [[rim]] lip surrounding the entire perimeter of the auxiliary mirror. Rather, a lip 98 can be formed along the inboard edges of auxiliary mirror 90 for extending out over main mirror 88. Auxiliary mirror 90 can have a spherically convex surface 93, which starts at a high point 94 and rolls off to a low point 96 (best shown in Figure 21). A back surface 100 of auxiliary mirror 90 can follow a curved surface which begins at a point 102 and rolls off to a point 104. The distance between point 96 and 104 can be about 1mm. The case 92 follows the contour of back surface 100. Auxiliary mirror 90 may be held in place by an adhesive between lip 98 and main mirror 88. Moreover, an adhesive between back surface 100 and the case 92 may be employed to secure auxiliary mirror 90. As shown in Figure 22, a wall 106 can be formed which supports the lip 98 in the general region between points 108 and 110 (shown in Figure 20). Point 108 refers to the general location just before convex surface 93 drops below the first surface of main mirror 88.